

the result that many men who had no right to do so claimed to come under these particular headings. The sense of unfairness thus created and the inequality of treatment which it furnishes has been most detrimental in their efforts. The farmer himself is not a stolid man, but there are numberless cases of his sons and laborers being starved as cowmen, foremen, etc., though in many instances, it is known they are not really so engaged.

UNEQUAL TREATMENT IS ANOTHER OBSTACLE

"Another obstacle to recruiting has been the unequal treatment of individuals. Parents and relatives, especially, cannot understand why their sons, husbands, or brothers should join while young men hold back, and secure lucrative employment at home. A part from the number of men who have actually enlisted and attracted there are many who have promised to enlist when so and so has also promised to go. There may, of course, be a number of men who make this answer as an excuse. But that it is genuine in a very large number of cases, and is substantiated by bad starting there is no room to doubt."

"The country shows very distinctly that it is not want of courage that is keeping men back; no, it is the slightest sign that that the country as a whole, is determined to support the Prime Minister in his pledge made at the Guild Hall on November 8, 1914 regarding the calling out of married men, as it was when that pledge was made. There is an abundance of evidence of determination to see the war through to a successful conclusion."

SIR JOHN SIMON COMBATS PREMIER'S CONTROVERSIES

When Sir John Simon rose in the House of Commons to combat the Premier's controversialities he received a hearty greeting. He expressed regret at leaving the Cabinet, and paid a tribute to Mr. Asquith, to whom he owed such success as he had achieved, but he said, in personal considerations could deter him from opposing this measure which presented the supreme question of abandoning the principle of voluntary service, one of the traditions of Britain's freedom and substituting the Prussian system of military service.

A wave of anger greeted his statement that the bill should be resisted, but a shout of huzzah followed his sarcastic remarks about pressure exerted by the press.

The attitude of the large Irish Nationalist membership in the House of Commons was disclosed by John Redmond, who expressed regret that the Nationalist party could not support the measure.

Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for colonies, was received with cheers as he declared the bill was absolutely necessary if the war was to be won. The debate in the House of Commons will be continued to-morrow, and a vote on the first reading probably will be reached by 10 o'clock to-morrow evening.

DECISION IS ADVANCE IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

By George Bernard Shaw

LONDON, January 5.—The House of Commons to-day passed a bill designed to facilitate the outfitting of munitions. The bill is in every form of an amendment to the munition act.

In appealing for the passage of the measure David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, said: "I hope the commons will not render more difficult the task of fitting out munitions, which is more difficult than the defeat of Germany."

Everything begins upon the strength of lies we depend upon. Everything depends upon whether we turn out munitions in sufficient quantity to bring the competition to an end. This decision is dependent on the soldiers who have undertaken this Herculean task. It depends entirely upon us, as in all solemnity, in workmen of this country, doing what the workers of France have done, frantically setting aside conditions, throwing themselves into the work and sticking to their workshops. Unless they do this I can tell what the result will be."

"But I can tell what the result will be if they do not. They and their wives and their child and his wife will be forced into seclusion and misery, and to return to Washington to try to obtain a pension or something. He was separated, and his wife was informed of his disappearance by a representative of the French Embassy, who visited her. Mrs. Farny went to Washington to make a vain effort to have her husband released, and was finally sent to a fever hospital in Washington State."

RECOVERED AGAINST CASE

ON PRIVATE JOHN FARLEY

The House to-day easily out of the famous "Farny" case, the United States Justice Department presented the case against Private Philip Farny. It was admitted that during several days he had been a boy and was finally interned in Washington, where he was examined by the famous skin specialist Dr. Bullington of New York, who declared emphatically that he was not a victim of leprosy. The Washington medical authorities could not, however, be persuaded from their judgment, and Farny was isolated in a tent. Permission was given to his wife to visit him, but nearby Army guards were placed between them, so that through a long period Mrs. Farny, with her baby, sat on one side of a dead line and tried to her husband on the other.

John Farny escaped and came to Chesterfield County, where, with his wife and their child and his wife's son, he lived in seclusion and misery until he was needed more, and he returned to Washington to try to obtain a pension or something. He was separated, and his wife was informed of his disappearance by a representative of the French Embassy, who visited her. Mrs. Farny went to Washington to make a vain effort to have her husband released, and was finally sent to a fever hospital in Washington State."

TURN SEARCHLIGHT ON BUREAU OF DETECTIVES

(Continued from First Page)

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HOLD OFFICERS' SCHOOL

ON NEXT TUESDAY

A full meeting of the board was called for next Tuesday, when members of that body will increase traffic between them and the authorities. The differences will be explained fully at that time.

Every member of the board was present last night with the exception of Commissioner Gordon. The meeting was a lengthy one, a great deal of time being taken with the consideration of the pending investigation in the Detective Bureau and the budget.

Major Werner said, following the close of the meeting, that there was nothing permanent about the new house provided yesterday for the radio office at Seventeen and Broad Street. It is an experiment. Any house used for officers at other points will be much smaller. The house is made of wood and sheet iron, and is placed on the site of the Bradley barns, stand, the house being arranged so that the rooms of the stand protrude through the roof of the officers' stand, within the house. It is said that this is the only house erected in Richmond recently for which a building permit had not been re-

CREW OF THESSALONIKI TAKEN OFF BY PERUGIA

Rescue of Men by Anchor Line Is Culmination of Ten-Day Battle With Continuous Gales.

SHIP PRESUMABLY ABANDONED

Disconnected and Contradictory Wireless Messages and Increasing Urgency of Appeals for Help Showed That Serious Conditions Existed.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The crew of the Greek liner Thessaloniki has been taken off the ship which has presumably been abandoned, according to a wireless message received to-day in the Scandinavian American Line from Captain Goetsche of the steamer United States. The message read as follows:

"Three P. M. Received news Anchored Perugia rescuer crew of the Thessaloniki. Thank God. We proceed on our voyage."

The Perugia sailed from Genoa for New York, clearing from Gibraltar on December 22.

The results of the crew of the Thessaloniki is the culmination of a ten-day battle with continuous gales. Several days ago a message stated that 200 passengers on board the ship had been taken off by the Harris of the same line but since that time conflicting reports have been received in regard to the position of the Harris and the reasons for her failure to reach New York.

DISCONNECTED WIRELESS MESSAGES FROM STEAMER

Disconnected and contradicted wireless messages from the Thessaloniki indicated that serious trouble had occurred on board through the determination of the captain to stick to his ship and efforts made by the crew to force him to abandon it.

The increasing urgency of the appeals for help caused the United States government to order Captain W. B. Dunwoody, commander of the coast guard service here, to send a cutter in search of the liner. Captain Dunwoody directed the Mohawk to put to sea at once and the Seawolf was ordered put in commission to sail to-night.

The Thessaloniki, which has apparently been abandoned to her fate, was formerly the City of Victoria and was built in 1890 at that date. She has a registered tonnage of 1,622 gross, and has been in the freight and passenger carrying business between New York and Greek ports.

LEPER IS SENT

TO CITY'S FARM

(Continued from First Page)

Western Asia, Eastern Europe and the southern part of Russia. It has been more prevalent in this country in those States settled by Swedes and Norwegians. There has not yet been found a cure for it, though it is said, seeming cures have been effected when the disease was treated in its earlier stages. It is a fact, however, that it is one of the least contagious maladies, and it is on record that a physician inoculated himself with the bacillus and failed to contract the malady.

Mrs. Landon R. Marion, president of the Richmond branch of the Mission for Lepers, has interested herself in Hougham and was not allowed to see him.

In a short assembly afternoon before the weekly meeting of school principals at the school headquarters on the prevention of grippe and pneumonia, Dr. George Coughenour, and comforted his members by stating that there is absolutely no danger of the spread of the contagion.

DESIGNED TO FACILITATE OUTLET OF MUNITIONS

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HOPEWELL WILL TAKE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS

(Continued from First Page)

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Taft Is Favored for Supreme Court

Democratic Paper in Lamar's Native City Urges Wilson to Name Predecessor

Commission on Southern Race Questions Adopts Resolution Denouncing Illegal Killings

DURHAM, N. C., January 5.—The University Commission on Southern Race Questions, composed of representatives from twelve Southern universities, in annual session here to-day adopted a vigorous resolution to prosecute a crusade against the lynching law employed among the negroes.

The open letter was particularly addressed to the college men of the South. Portions of the resolution read:

"This letter is not written to convince you that lynching is a crime, for you know it already. Its object is to urge you to show others whenever opportunity presents itself that lynching does more than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and their lives. It simultaneouslylynches law and justice and civilization and destroys all the finer human sentiment and emotion. The one thing that it does to the world is to make it almost as nothing compared with the way it does to the lyncher."

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